Atlantic Yellowstone Pacific HIWAY

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A.Y.P. HIWAY ~ SIOUX FALLS (SOUTH DAKOTA)

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION
WASHINGTON D-C

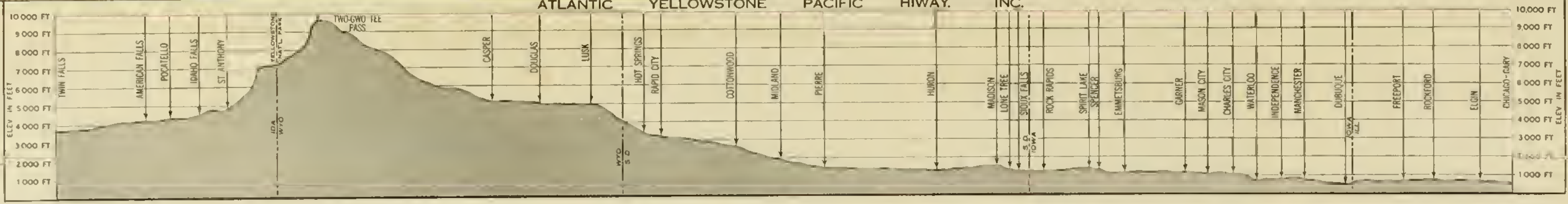
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A. Y. P. HIWAY

Chicago to Twin Falls

via the Black Hills and Yellowstone National Park.

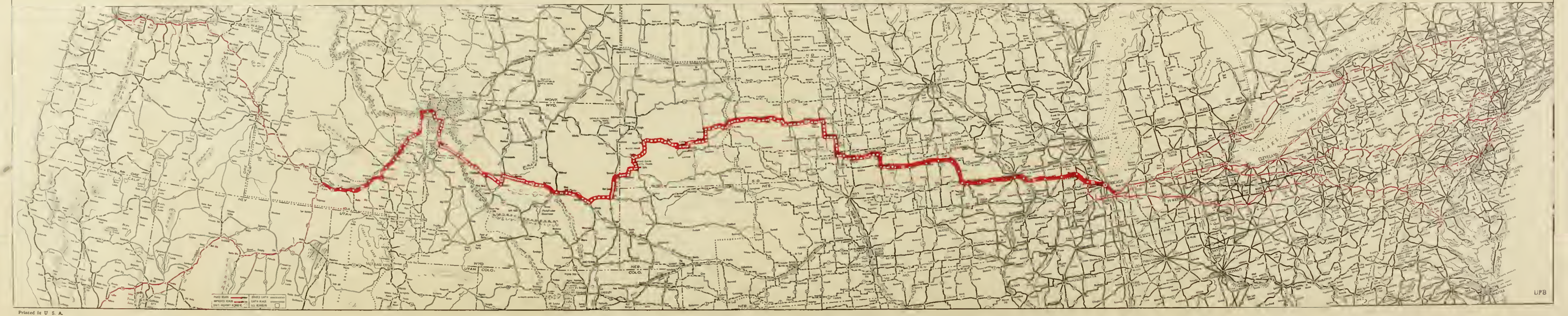
The scenic route between the east and west coasts.



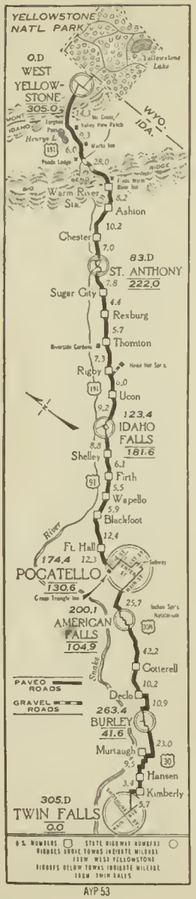
ATLANTIC YELLOWSTONE PACIFIC HIWAY

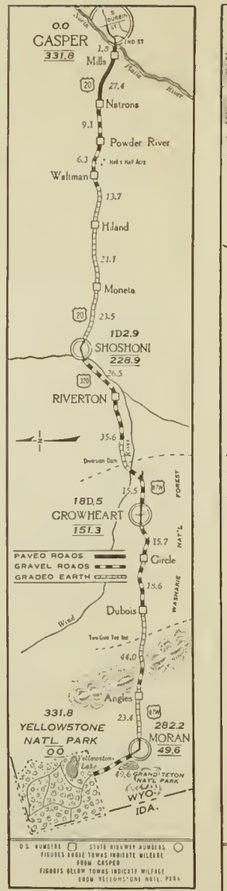
Log from Chicago to Twin Falls

U. S. No. 20	Chicago to Waterloo	S. D. No. 83	Custer to Hot Springs
U. S. No. 218	Waterloo to Charles City	U. S. No. 18	Hot Springs to Junction with U. S. No. 85
U. S. No. 18	Charles City to Spencer	U. S. No. 85	Junction U. S. No. 85 and U. S. No. 18 to Lusk
U. S. No. 71	Spencer to Spirit Lake	U. S. No. 20	Lusk to Shoshoni
Iowa No. 9	Spirit Lake to Dakota State Line	U. S. No. 320	Shoshoni to Riverton
S. D. No. 38	Dakota State Line to Sioux Falls	U. S. No. 87W	Riverton to Yellowstone Park
U. S. No. 77	Sioux Falls to Lone Tree Jct. S. D. No. 34	U. S. No. 191	Yellowstone Park to Idaho Falls
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. No. 81	Madison to Arlington	U. S. No. 30N	Pocatello to Cotterell
U. S. No. 14	Arlington to Rapid City	U. S. No. 30	Cotterell to Twin Falls
S. D. No. 79	Rapid City to Custer		

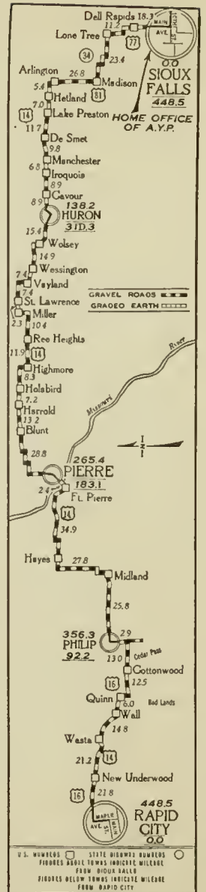


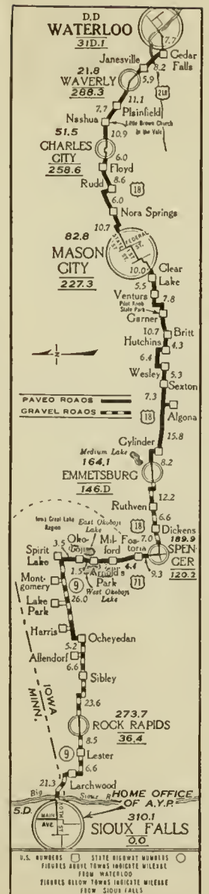
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Major Points of Interest Along A.Y.P. HIWAY

Chicago via Yellowstone Park to Twin Falls - - all surfaced connections with both coasts



In the Black Hills

HERE ere but a few of the many interesting places en route:

Chicago, Ill.—Commercial center of Mississippi Valley.

Elgin—Famous watch works.

Belvidere—Smell industrial center, sewing machine industry, bathing beach, tourist club house.

Rockford—Largest manufacturing center on route. Indian mounds, wonderful natural park system. Second industrial city in Illinois. Known as forest city because of its beautiful trees.

Freeport—Lincoln-Douglas debate memorial. Beginning of beautiful "ridge drive."

Stockton—East and south of route is battlefield of Kellogg's Grove where was fought the decisive battle between forces of United States and the great Indian Chief Blackhawk. Blackhawk monument.

Galena—Two homes of General Grant—one now used as free museum of Grant trophies. Lead mines.

Dubuque, Iowa—"Heidelberg of America." Fine view of Mississippi River from Eagle Point Park. Interesting old residences. Side trip to Trappist Monastery, one of two in the United States. Beautiful rugged scenery.

Epworth—Home of Epworth Military Academy.

Manchester—State Fish Hatchery. Devil's Backbone State Park 11 miles northwest.

Independence—Iowa State Hospital for Insane.

Waterloo—Manufacturing center, beautiful park drives.

Cedar Falls—Iowa State Teachers' College, one of largest in United States. Beautiful grounds and carillon.

Wsverly—First log cabin in county on fair grounds adjoining route.

Nashua—"Little Brown Church in the Vale," original of song theme. Popular for weddings. Big 4 fair each August.

Charles City—Home of first gasoline tractor and Hart Parr Company. Also Sherman Nursery, largest growers of evergreens in the world.

Nora Springs—Maple Hill Nursery and park for camping. Gladioli grown by the millions and shipped to all parts of the world.

Mason City—Hollow clayware industry. Best sugar factory. Industries open to visitors.

Clear Lake—Wonderful clear lake, noted for summer sports.

Garner—Fourteen miles to Pilot Knob State Park.

Algona—"The Friendly City," with unsurpassed golf links.



A Typical Camp—Cedar Falls, Iowa

Whittemore—Side trip to Grotto of the Redemption, four miles south at West Bend.

Emmetsburg—Near here is Wayside Shrine directly on route. Original log cabin in county at Harrison Park.

Ruthven—In midst of several small lakes with good camping and fishing.

Spencer—Home of Iowa's greatest county fair. Sporty golf course open to tourists. Unusually pretty tourist park.

Milford, Iowa—"Key to Lake Okoboji." Finest golf course in northwest Iowa. "Camp Okoboji," one of three National Y. W. C. A. Camps. One of the largest privately-owned museums in Iowa.

Arnold's Park—Heart of Iowa Grent Lakes. Up-to-date amusement park on shores of one of Ameren's most beautiful blue water lakes—West Okoboji.

Okoboji—Famous Inn.

Spirit Lake—North entrance to Iowa Grent Lakes. Popular summer resort. State Fish Hatchery.

Rock Rapids—Center of rich agricultural area. Splendid park.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Commercial metropolis of South Dakota. Education center. State Penitentiary. Industries open to visitors. Home office of the AYP Hiway. Numerous towns and cities between here and Rapid City with attractive camps, modern, well kept hotels, golf courses, garages, cafes and all tourist supplies.

Dell Rapids—Excellent bathing beach in park. Picturesque dells of Sioux River.

Madison—Home of Eastern State Teacher's College. Lakes Herman and Madison offar bathing, boating, fishing and camping.

Lake Preston—City park. Fine soft water swimming pool.

Huron—Huron College—Presbyterian. South Dakota state fair.

Pierre—Beginning of the Deadwood Trail. State Capitol. Rich in historic interest. Center monument north of city marks the geographical center of North America and of the state of South Dakota. Indian schools. Ree Indian forts over 800 years old.

Ft. Pierre—Site of old Ft. Pierre. First white settlement in state here 1817, and Columbie Fur Company post at junction of the Missouri and Bad Rivers. Birthplace of Sitting Bull. Verendrye Plate discovered here. This plate was buried here by Verendrye, the representative of King Louis of France, in 1743. By this marker France based her claim to the Louisiena Territory. Lewis and Clark in 1804 held council with the Indians here. Scotty Phillips buffalo herd 8 miles west.

Philip—Several miles south is east entrance to Bad Lands. Most unique formeation of the earth's surface. Burial grounds of prehistoric life. S. D. No. 40 leads into heart. Cedar Pass is scenic center. Accommodations available. This section was ereated South Dakota Badlands National Monument by Congress in 1929.

Rapid City—Eastern Gateway to the Black Hills. State School of Mines and valuable museum. Government Indian School. Excellent hotels and community camps. Annual Alfalfa Palace celebration.

Black Hills—Highest mountains between Atlentie Decan and the Rockies. Much mining—Homestake Mine is the largest producing gold mine in the world. Custer State Park. Wind Cave Natlonel Park. Forest Preserves, historic sites in every part of the hills. Here was the White House of 1927. Fishing, golfing, swimming, camping, horseback riding, and all desirable sports. Rushmore Memorial project.

Custer—Museum marking first discovery of gold in the Black Hills. State Tuberculosis Sanitarium. Annual Gold Discovery Day celebration, July 26-27.

Wind Cave—Beautiful and largest of all natural caverns. Daily trips with guides.

Hot Springs—Large natural warm water plunge. Medicinal springs and baths. U. S. and S. D. Soldiers' Home. Southern Entrance to Black Hills. From Hot Springs to Lusk, road skirts southern part of Fossil Cyead National Monument, an area of 320 neres reserved to protect large deposits of fossil remains of fernlike plants of the Mesozoic period.

Edgemont—Exhibit of petrified wood on main street; new oil developments.

Hat Creek, Wyo.—Old Forte Hatereek where Buffalo Bill killed Yellowhammer. D. A. R. erected monument in 1927 commemorating old fort and Deadwood-Cheyenne Stagecoach trail.



The Dells, Dell Rapids, S. D.



Scene on Snake River, Idaho, A. Y. P. Highway—S. L. Anderson Photo, Rexburg, Idaho



The Altar in the Castles of the Ancients, Badlands National Monument, S. D. ©Caneday's Camera Shop, Sioux Falls

Lusk—Lance Creek Dll Field. Splendid hotels.

Orin—Junction with U. S. 185 to Denver and Cheyenne.

Douglas—Splendid tourist accommodations. Natural Bridge just west of town.

Glenrock—Governor Carey's model farms.

Parkerton—Big Muddy Oil Fields—tank farms.

Casper—Largest town in state. Oil refineries and tank farms. Rodeo, July.

Hell's Half Acre—One of nature's showy freaks just south of route.

Shoshoni—Junction with waterlevel road to Cody. Beginning of marvelous western Wyoming scenery.

Riverton—Buiness center of Riverton Valley.

Diversion Dam—Source of great irrigated projects.

Dubois—Near here is the largest living glacier in United States. Accommodations and guides for side trips.

Two-Gwo Tee Pass—Altitude 9,658 feet.

Moran—Entrance to Jackson Hole country and Grand Teton National Park. Site of adventures of Captain Bonneville made famous by Washington Irving. Fishing for mammoth trout. Big game hunting in season. From Riverton to the south gate of Yellowstone Park, rustic inns, dude ranch and lodge accommodations are available.

Yellowstone Park—South Gate. For information address the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

West Yellowstone, Mont.—Postoffice for tourists entering and leaving by west gate.

Targee Pass Summit—Montana-Idaho line, continental divide.

Big Springs Road—To probably the largest springs in the world; 5-mile loop on gravel.

Mesa Falls—Upper and lower falls of Snake River—very beautiful.

Warm River—Natural warm water plunge.

Ashton—American Dog Derby held here each winter.

St. Anthony—Near original site of old Fort Henry, first fort erected west of Rockies in territory of Louisiana Purchase.

Sugar City—Center of beet sugar industry.

Rexburg—Wheat center.

Rigby—Shipping center.

Heise Hot Springs—Summer resort and medicinal springs.

Ucon—Home of Miskin Scraper Mfg. Co.

Idaho Falls—Originally Eagle Rock, one of Idaho's oldest towns. Trade center for 1,300,000 acres of irrigated lands.

Shelly—Heart of Idaho potato country—annual "Spud Day" celebration third week in October.

Fort Hall—Original fort was erected in 1834 near war grounds of Bannocks, Blackfeet and Crows—emigrant trails to West passed here. Indian school.

Green Triangle Inn—Hotel Resort.

Pocatello—Railroad and industrial center. Center of region producing practically everything from semi-tropical fruits to Idaho potatoes.

Arocrican Falls—"Power City"—Americnn Falls dam forms second largest artificial reservoir in U. S., impounding 1,700,000 acre-feet of water.

Indian Springs Natatorium—Natural warm water plunges.

Massacre Rocks—Where emigrant train was mnssacred August 9, 1862.

Ysle—Where old emigrant trails divide for Oregon and California.

Declo—Evans Amusement Park.

Burley—"Best Lighted Town in the West." Light, power and water furnished by Minidoka Project. Swimming in Snake River—splendid sandy beach.

Twin Falls—Side trips to Shoshone Falls, higher than Niagara; Blue Lakes and Devil's Wash Board. Hanner Suspension Bridge, highest suspension bridge in North America, and the Twin Falls-Jerome Bridge, highest of any kind.

Travel may continue west on U. S. 30 to Portland and west coast points on the only all-surfaced connection to the west coast, or may drive south on U. S. 93 to Wells, Nevada, for California connections.



Little Brown Church—Nashua



Leigh Lake in the New Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming. Photo by Sheelor's Studio, Lander

Recreation and Education

AYP offers continuous scenic and historic interest. It follows the westward course of civilization and the traveler on this route may learn the history of his country first hand.

From the Indian battlefields of Illinois, through the industrial, lake and agricultural regions of Iowa, to the prehistoric burial grounds of South Dakota, on through oil fields, around glaciers, across National preserves, National Monuments and National Parks to the scenes of still later Indian battles in Idaho, the historic interest is continuous and authentic.

Golf courses, rivers and lakes with fishing, mountain retreats or summer hotels, natural plunges or heights which challenge one for a climb, all are here to appeal to the traveler who carries his hobby with him.

AYP is the short, safe, scenic route from Chicago into the Northwest. It crosses Illinois on the famous "Ridge" route; continues across Iowa on all surfaced roads, largely paved; its South Dakota route gives direct access to the Badlands National Monument and the Black Hills, continuing through the oil fields of central Wyoming into the master scenery of Jackson Hole and the newly designated Grand Teton National Park. It enters Yellowstone Park through the south gate, and leaves through the west gate. The marked route follows the general course of the Snake River south and west. It is the only surfaced route possible at this time between Yellowstone Park and the west coast.

Mention AYP Hiway to firms you patronize en route.

AYP uses only Federal and State highways. It is well marked with the familiar red and white triangle as well as the government signs. AYP is 91% surfaced, with every mile maintained.

AYP A COMMUNITY SERVICE

AYP is a road of friendly smiles and cordial welcome. The towns are well equipped to serve the traveling public. Hotels, tourist camps and cabins, restaurants and garages cater to the man away from home.

AYP is a grouping of community effort to serve the traveler. The business men who display the AYP sign have made the marking of this route possible. They are using their influence to keep it in good condition for travel.

You will find good values, fair prices and cordial service, as well as those little extra courtesies which make a trip most enjoyable in the business houses along the route.